

McGill Daily

Vol. 3, No. 37.

Campbell's Clothing



TWO POPULAR STYLES

designed to fill every want in a winter overcoat. You will find it easy choosing from our large assortment.

We make to measure should you desire it.

Wm. McLaughlin, Registered
21 McGill College Avenue.

CAMPBELL'S CLOTHING

HERE'S A POPULAR PRICED GUN FOR COLLEGE BOYS

Big Game Rifle for \$6.00

This is the genuine German Army Rifle ("Mauser") model 71, slightly used, and which we have transformed into a sporting rifle, calibre 11 mm. or 43; length over all, 39 inches; length of barrel, 20 inches; weight, 7 pounds. For further particulars of this wonderful rifle call at

Larivière INCORPORÉE
911 ST. LAWRENCE BOULEVARD, MONTREAL.

STUDENTS:

Our stock of Standard Books is being disposed of at Bargain Prices for a few weeks' more!

World's Best Histories, 30c per vol.

Standard Authors in sets, 30c per vol.

Panama and the Canal in 1 vol., illustrated. Published at \$4.00. Our Price, \$2.00.

Dictionary and Cyclopaedias, 50c each.

Other choice works in De Luxe Editions at correspondingly low prices.

Dominion Book & Art Co.

235 ST. JAMES STREET.

W. A. MCGILL, Manager.

You get good pictures with an

ENSIGN

because every Ensign is tested. Ensign Films will fit your camera.

The United Photo Stores

Limited

508 ST. CATHERINE WEST

Corner Peel,

132 ST. PETER STREET.

MAJOR MACNAUGHTON TO ADDRESS C.O.T.C.

Officer of Canadian Field Artillery to Speak on "A Battery in Action"

This Friday evening Major MacNaughton, of the Canadian Field Artillery, will address the C.O.T.C. on a "Battery in Action," explaining in detail all the actions of the guns, the carrying up of ammunition and the choice of a position. He will have special apparatus on hand to clear up the various points.

This will be a very good opportunity of gaining a knowledge of actual ser-

vices, and will provide a most interesting entertainment for all who can attend at the corps' building at the corner of McTavish and Sherbrooke streets at 8:00 p.m.

CALGARY ADOPTS HARVARD COLORS

Calgary, Alta., Nov. 12.—The newly instituted University of Calgary, finding it difficult, in fact impossible to obtain colors that have not been adopted by any other college, have finally decided on the Harvard crimson as the college color.

A great many crimes are far beyond the reach of the law. For instance, George Stovall drew \$7,500 a year for managing the St. Louis Browns.

"HOW TO SELL" FOR ENGINEERS

Science Men Addressed on Engineering Salesmanship

MR. FULLER SPEAKS

Discourse and Banquet at Meeting of Science Undergraduate Society

"The Engineering Salesman," was the subject of an address last night to the science undergraduates by Mr. Fuller, of the Fairbanks-Morse Company. It was the "How to Get On" for those intending to sell the products of construction work. There was a large attendance, and the discourses were followed by a supper.

Kendall Keeping, president of the society, introduced Mr. Fuller.

Mr. Fuller spoke of the time when the young graduate in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering gets out and works and what they do. He said they did one of three things: entered one of three professions. One might become a consulting engineer. He said that men going in for this class of work should obtain experience before anything else.

Another might go in for manufacturing engineering. A young engineer in this branch of work has first to learn all about the construction of machinery before he is in a position to command notice. The third class of engineering was engineering salesmanship. The first thing a young engineer going in for this work should do is to learn the construction, then he would be able to sell the products with much greater success.

Mr. Fuller stated that most men become one or other of the last two classes mentioned and that the best was the engineering salesman.

He said that every young man should pick out whatever branch of engineering he thought himself best fitted for and go in for that branch. He said that a great many men went in for a branch they did not especially care for, and hence did not make much of a success of it. He said that some men who would be great engineers in one branch have taken up another one, in which they are only partially successful.

The most important thing for a young engineer getting out into the world was to get a good start and not to get into a rut. Mr. Fuller cited a case of a classmate of his who had on graduating received a position as milk-tester for the City of Boston at the salary of \$1,500 a year. He said that his fellows thought that the young engineer was very lucky, but to-day that man is still testing milk at the same place.

Mr. Fuller said that the young college graduate should be satisfied with small remuneration for the first few years, but that he should always be on the outlook for opportunities to show his ability. He should spend some years becoming proficient in his special line and then he would be in a position to command a good salary.

Dean Adams, the next speaker, referred to Mr. Fuller in glowing terms. He also spoke about salesmanship, which proved very interesting and amusing. He concluded with a reference to the extremely good advice contained in the previous speaker's address.

Dr. Porter was next called upon to speak. In a few words he complimented the Undergraduates' Society on getting a man of Mr. Fuller's calibre to address the meeting. He also referred to the sterling quality of the subject.

The next item on the programme was the selection of an honorary president of the society. The name of Dean Adams was proposed by Fullerton and seconded by Lyons. Dean Adams was the unanimous choice of the meeting.

Mr. Keeping announced that the Railway and Mining Societies had decided not to amalgamate with the Undergraduates' Society and that the last-named society would continue its meetings as in former years.

The question of setting aside \$100 for the purpose of publishing the prize essays was carried.

It was moved by Chambers and seconded by Forbes that the sum of \$50 be awarded for essays as was done last year. The motion was carried.

The minutes of the society were then read by L. Nesham, the secretary.

The next matter taken up was the advisability of holding a science dinner. It was decided that the Science Undergraduates' Society go on record as being in favor of a faculty dinner. Ballots will be printed and issued amongst the students, and the officers in charge will report at the next meeting.

A great many crimes are far beyond the reach of the law. For instance, George Stovall drew \$7,500 a year for managing the St. Louis Browns.



Montreal, Thursday, November 13, 1913.

Price, 5 Cents.

MANY ROOTERS FOR SATURDAY

McGill Will Have Good Support in Crucial Struggle

LISTS FILLING RAPIDLY

Large Number of Berth Reservations Made Yesterday

Reservations are being made rapidly for berths in the special cars which will be run to Toronto on Friday, to accommodate the students who are going up for the purpose of taking in the big game on Saturday.

Yesterday afternoon when the Students' Council office closed, sufficient reservations to fill one sleeper had been made and an even greater rush for places is expected to-day. By to-night it is thought that enough names will have been handed in to give some idea of the number of cars that it will be necessary to charter.

The excursion will be run over the Grand Trunk and unless a special train is necessary, the cars will be attached to the ten-thirty express leaving the Bonaventure station. This train is scheduled to arrive at the Queen City at half-past seven in the morning.

Owing to the fact that many of those who are going up to Toronto intend to stay there over the weekend, no arrangements are being made by the Council for the return journey. Several of the team's supporters live in or near Toronto and will pay a visit to their homes for a couple of days, while a number of others intend to stay with friends. As a consequence nothing can be done regarding reservations for the return journey, as the number who will return on Saturday night is not known. Anything might happen even in Toronto, should McGill defeat the Blue and White.

The football team will go up to-morrow morning, a special car having been engaged for them. While in Toronto the squad will put up at the Prince George, and this hostelry will consequently be the mecca for followers of the fall game on Saturday. Although the Argos and Ottawa are scheduled to clash at Rosedale at the same hour as McGill and Varsity, there is little interest taken in this game, and it will probably only draw the overflow from the Intercollegiate struggle.

FIRST-AID COURSE MAY BE CONTINUED

Twenty-five Men Received Certificates Last Year

Last year Dr. Porter, in charge of the Mining Department, inaugurated a course in first aid for miners which proved very successful. Twenty-five men secured the certificate: "Qualified to Render First Aid to the Injured," from the St. John's Ambulance Association.

When seen Professor Porter stated there is under consideration at the present time a similar course for this session. But this will be open to men of all faculties.

A practical knowledge of the principles of first aid is useful to all, especially it is desirable for engineers who must render assistance in case of the accidents which are bound to occur in their work. I would like to see this a part of the regular curriculum.

Dr. John McCrae, of the Medical School, and one of the most successful lecturers for the St. John's Ambulance Association, gave the course last year.

The course runs over a period of about eight weeks—one night per week—at the end of which an examination is held by the association and a certificate granted to the successful candidates.

The association will not allow lectures to be given under its supervision to a class of less than twenty-five. The fee for the course and certificate is under two dollars.

Any student in the University who would care to take a course in first aid is requested to hand his name immediately to S. J. Mathewson, of the Mining Society, or to Prof. Porter, both in the Chemistry and Mining Building.

FACULTY HUMANIST CLUB OPENED AT NEBRASKA

"The Humanist Club," composed of a select group of university professors, has just been organized at the University of Nebraska. Each professor is to give an address to his fellows emphasizing the humanity side of the special work in which he is interested.

STUDENTS AND SCHOLARS OF MCGILL

DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS WITH

THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK

ESTABLISHED 1846.

DIRECTORS:—Hon. J. A. Oulmet, President; Hon. Robert Mackay, Vice-President; R. Bolton, G. N. Moncel, Robert Archer, Hon. R. Dandurand, Hon. C. J. Doherty, Sir Lomer Gouin, Dr. Donald A. Hingston, F. W. Molson.

HEAD OFFICE AND 13 BRANCHES IN MONTREAL

The Only Bank incorporated under the Savings Bank Act doing business in the City of Montreal. It charges different rates for different classes of business, ensures every possible protection to Depositors. ITS CHIEF OBJECT is to receive and to **SAFELY INVEST** savings, however moderate, of the widow, orphan, scholar, clerk, apprentice, of the young people and the working industrial and agricultural classes.

Every courtesy and attention will be shown to you whether your account be large or small.

N. W. POWER, Manager.

St. Catherine St., West, Branch—Corner McGill College Avenue.

Ask for one of our "Home Savings Banks." It helps you to save.

WALK-OVER

The Shoe For You



Saying the right thing at the right time is easier than you may believe.

Doing so will save you a lot of trouble.

For instance:—When you want shoes that fit your feet ALL OVER—snugly, comfortably and stylishly, just say to one of our clerks—

"FIT ME to a pair of 'Walk-Overs'!"

There's a Reason."

Walk-Over Boot Shop

521 St. Catherine St. West.

Canada's

Leading Life Company

When you consider life assurance, remember these two facts:—

The Sun Life of Canada is the premier Canadian Company in all aspects.

Outside of companies issuing "industrial" policies, the Sun Life of Canada does the largest life assurance business in the British Empire.

Assets over \$50,000,000

Business in force, over \$190,000,000

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada

Robertson Macaulay, President.

T. B. Macaulay, Managing Director

HEAD OFFICE... MONTREAL

R. Macaulay Cushing Representative

BILL MURRAY SECOND IN MILE AT OXFORD

McGill's Rhodes Scholar Makes Good on the Track

According to latest advices from Oxford, Bill Murray who last year was

McGill's choice for the Rhodes scholarship, is rapidly making a name for himself in athletic circles at England's oldest University.

At the annual sports, held recently, the former Canadian Intercollegiate champion took second in the mile event after putting up a strenuous fight for first place. On his showing to date Bill looks to be a likely candidate for a permanent position on the Oxford track team.

While at McGill, Murray made a name for himself both as a student and an athlete, having taken honors in the Arts course and in his final year as captain of the championship track team. The Intercollegiate meet took place at McGill that season and Bill surprised the crowd by winning the mile handily. Besides his successes in the medical building of Michigan University, three museums are open to the public at all hours that the building is open. The Pathological Museum is located in the southeast corner of the first floor. Along the corridors of the third floor are cases containing old books and rare documents. On the walls are drawings which have been made by students at various times.

STUDENTS

Here is a Sample of our

25c Menu

LUNCH FROM 12 TO 2 P.M.

SUPPER, 5.30 TO 7.00

SOUPS, Tomato.

JOINTS, Roast Pork, Apple Sauce.

Roast Beef.

Roast Lamb, Mint Sauce.

VEGETABLES, Green Peas.

Sweet Corn.

Mashed Potatoes.

PASTRY, Deep Apple Pie.

Strawberry Jam Roll.

</div

DOMINION COAL CO. Limited
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF
DOMINION STEAM COALS
Screened, run of Mine and Slack
For particulars apply to Sales Office.
112 ST. JAMES STREET :: MONTREAL
TELEPHONE MAIN 4491.

GUARANTEED GRAVEL ROOFING!

If you want your roof done in a reliable way, get it done by a reliable roofer. Our record will stand inspection. Let us quote prices.

GEO. W. REED & CO., Limited, MONTREAL. Phone Main 987

STUDENTS' PORTRAITS
OUR NEW STUDIO :: 79 UNION AVENUE
WM. NOTMAN & SON



THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA

THE ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA are few national institutions of more value and interest to the country than the Royal Military College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, its object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving the students in all branches of military science to educate and train the staff of professors for the civil subjects to form such an important part of the College course. Medical attendance is also provided.

Whilst the College is organized on a strictly military basis, the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and, in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drills and outdoor exercises of all kinds, ensures health and physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to university degree, and by the Regents of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemption as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years, in three terms of 3½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniforms, instructional material, and all extra, is about \$600.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year, at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Military Council, Ottawa, Ontario, or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

H.Q., 94-5. 9-00.

OVER SIX THOUSAND REGISTERED AT PENN.

Increase of 1,060 Over Registration Figures of Preceding Year

Philadelphia, Nov. 12.—The enrollment in all departments of the University of Pennsylvania for the session of 1913-1914 reaches the unprecedented total of 6,549. Allowance for duplications, arising from the fact that the same students in some instances register in more than one department, leaves a net registration of 6,347, or an increase of 1,060 over the enrollment of the preceding year.

Nearly all departments share in this gain, the most notable increase being in the Law School of Finance and Commerce and in the Evening School of Accounts and Finance. The extension courses established this year at Wilkes-Barre and Scranton enrolled 379 students, making the total enrollment of the Wharton School in its three branches 1,899. The only other department of the University which exceeds this total is the College, comprising Arts and Science, Biology, Music, College Courses for Teachers and the Summer School. The total in the College is 1,939, representing a net gain of 299 over 1912-13. In the Town Scientific School there is a net gain of 14. In this year the courses of Civil, Chemical, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering show slight losses, while gains are found in Architecture and Chemistry. The School of Architecture continues its advance in registration, the total this year being 259, or an increase of 43. The Graduate School, with an enrollment of 438, is 67 ahead of the preceding year. The Law School, with a total enrollment of 331, is just two short of the figures of last year. The Medical School is still finding the effects of an increase in entrance requirements put into effect within the past few years. The enrollment of 232 shows a loss of 37.

Interest in registration statistics usually centres in a comparison of the enrollment of the Freshman Class. For all departments the registration last year counted 1,291 students, whereas for 1913-1914 the figures are 1,517, a net gain of 226. The most remarkable gain is in the course of Arts and Science. The Freshman enrollment shows an increase of more than 50 per cent. over the preceding year.

The Arts and Science Freshmen now number 154. Biology, with a registration of 29, is 100 per cent. more than for the preceding year. The Wharton School continues to attract more regular students in its first year classes, the registration of 356 being 66 more than last year. A gain of 45 is shown in the Freshman registration of the Evening School, which numbers 199. The Dental School, with 220 students, has a gain of 52 over the preceding year, while the Veterinary School with 60 students, shows a gain of 22.

McGILL WINS HER PROTEST

English Rugby Game With Lachine Will Be Played Over Again

HIGH LEAGUE STANDING

Splendid Chance For Championship Offered by Decision of Association

The McGill English Rugby team last night won their protest, and the game with Lachine will be played over again a week from Saturday. Last Saturday's game was assigned by the referee to the Lachine aggregation, but Captain Busby for the students put in a claim for a new ruling, alleging incompetence on the part of the officials. His application has been upheld by the Montreal English Rugby Association.

Busby has agreed to play the game over again November 22, on the High School grounds. If the condition of the grounds shall be found too bad to play, Lachine and McGill will each be given one point. The result of this would be to place McGill and the Scotch English Rugby team on a tie for the championship of the Montreal League. McGill has now won 7 points, and Scotch, by their last win, made their 8 points. If McGill wins their game a week from Saturday, they will have an aggregate of 9 points, and will be given the league championship.

The McGill English team expressed regret at their necessity to appeal the referee's decision of last Saturday, but considered their errors too flagrant to be overlooked.

Most of the Lachine tries said Busby had been scored in gross violation of the English Rugby rules, some in the point of passing, and others in crossing the line. He drew attention to the several times McGill had crossed the line yet had been refused points by the referee. He re-told the story of many parts of the game where the referee and side-line officials had claimed, 'hem in'.

Busby also made a vigorous protest against the rough tactics Lachine had brought into operation during the game. They had frequently disregarded the rules against interference. He thought the roughest game McGill had played this year.

McGill first demanded that the game be handed over to McGill.

Lachine has the reputation of being the roughest team in the league, and it has been frequently stated that they should be asked to leave it. Failing in his first request, Busby was granted his second.

An all-star Montreal English Rugby team, including many McGill players, will meet Ottawa next Saturday.

Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets Quickly Put Disordered Stomachs Right

It's a revelation to the chronic dyspeptic to feel no discomfort after a hearty meal, when that meal is followed by one Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablet. Yet he is hardly prepared for the almost magic relief which the tablet gives him from the various discomforts to which he is accustomed after eating.

Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets sweeten stomachs that are sour—relieve stomachs that feel as if a stone had been swallowed—stop heartburn—and give the needed assistance to stomachs that are weakened.

Containing in themselves the active principle needed for digesting every kind of food, Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets enable even the weakest stomachs to get the good out of what is eaten, preventing the accumulation of undigested food and gas. With a little help for a while, the digestive organs recover their strength, do their work properly, and your troubles are over.

Don't go no suffering! Get a box of Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets from your druggist today. National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

HAZARD'S SAMPSON WEAKLING IN YOUTH

Best American Half-back, Now Stronger than Jeffreys, Once Physically Puny

DORE BROS.

331 Bleury Street
Near St. Catherine
... AND ...

Corner Peel and St. Catherine
Under Union Bank

Do Not Forget Your Barbers

DORE BROS.

331 Bleury Street

Near St. Catherine

... AND ...

Corner Peel and St. Catherine
Under Union Bank

JAEGER TRAVELLING RUGS

These Rugs are of two distinct kinds—pure wool and camel hair. They are so comfortable, so handsome and so durable that they are a pleasure to use either for traveling or for extra warmth at home.

The pure wool rugs have checked face and plain back, or checked on both sides. The "camel hair fleece" rugs are a Jaeger specialty. They are guaranteed undyed.

Dr. JAEGER SANITARY WOOLLEN CO.
316 ST. CATHERINE ST. W.
Montreal.

LOST.

In vicinity of Arts Building, two Greek Books with owner's name inscribed. Finder will be rewarded on return of above to Janitor of Arts Building.

ACCIDENTS TO ARTS MEN.

Eugene Ducloué, Max Berndfeld, and John Abbott have each been laid up with a broken collar-bone. Ross Taylor is in the hospital with concussion of the brain. Eric Ford is going around on crutches with a badly sprained ankle and Jack Bott is pretty well used up. All of these have been injured in recent football games.

LOST.

A gentleman's gold seal with a crest cut in crystal, and several gold rings of a fox attached to it, either in the Arts or Physics Building, or in the grounds. Finder please return to the Janitor of the Arts Building and receive reward.

FINE YOUNG GUY.

Dean Lawson, of the Law School at the University of Missouri, who recently returned from Spain, met King Alfonso while in the land of the bull fight. The King is a fine young guy, the Dean says, and cheap magazines and yellow newspapers have lied about him something scandalous.

YALE STUDENTS WROTH AT FACULTY MEMBERS

Restrictions Imposed on Junior Promenade Result of Last Year's Excesses

HARDWICK CHIMPS HIMSELF

Thus, when Hardwick chimped himself but ten times, other boys of far less strength have been able by strict training to do this feat about fifty times. Had Hardwick done this he would have added many points to his score.

Years ago Hardwick gave scant promise of some day becoming "Harvard's" strongest student. The youngster, often under doctor's care, was weak and puny. He cared little for physical exertion.

Even when entering Groton to prepare for Harvard, Hardwick was still far from robust. But he hadn't been at Groton long before he cultivated a passionate fondness for games. The youth, carefully husbanded his strength by scientific training, and eventually little knots of muscle began appearing over his body. He quickly gained strength and stamina.

Entering Harvard, the future physical marvel went in for football, baseball and track athletics, the three major sports at the Cambridge institution.

Because of his ruggedness and strength, Hardwick turned up most frequently in football. The strenuous gridiron sport gave the muscular youngster free play for his tremendous strength, and he made the best use of it.

Last year he was one of the greatest halfbacks Harvard ever produced.

Entering Harvard, the future physical marvel went in for football, baseball and track athletics, the three major sports at the Cambridge institution.

Because of his ruggedness and strength, Hardwick turned up most frequently in football. The strenuous gridiron sport gave the muscular youngster free play for his tremendous strength, and he made the best use of it.

Last year he was one of the greatest halfbacks Harvard ever produced.

Entering Harvard, the future physical marvel went in for football, baseball and track athletics, the three major sports at the Cambridge institution.

Because of his ruggedness and strength, Hardwick turned up most frequently in football. The strenuous gridiron sport gave the muscular youngster free play for his tremendous strength, and he made the best use of it.

Last year he was one of the greatest halfbacks Harvard ever produced.

Entering Harvard, the future physical marvel went in for football, baseball and track athletics, the three major sports at the Cambridge institution.

Because of his ruggedness and strength, Hardwick turned up most frequently in football. The strenuous gridiron sport gave the muscular youngster free play for his tremendous strength, and he made the best use of it.

Last year he was one of the greatest halfbacks Harvard ever produced.

Entering Harvard, the future physical marvel went in for football, baseball and track athletics, the three major sports at the Cambridge institution.

Because of his ruggedness and strength, Hardwick turned up most frequently in football. The strenuous gridiron sport gave the muscular youngster free play for his tremendous strength, and he made the best use of it.

Last year he was one of the greatest halfbacks Harvard ever produced.

Entering Harvard, the future physical marvel went in for football, baseball and track athletics, the three major sports at the Cambridge institution.

Because of his ruggedness and strength, Hardwick turned up most frequently in football. The strenuous gridiron sport gave the muscular youngster free play for his tremendous strength, and he made the best use of it.

Last year he was one of the greatest halfbacks Harvard ever produced.

Entering Harvard, the future physical marvel went in for football, baseball and track athletics, the three major sports at the Cambridge institution.

Because of his ruggedness and strength, Hardwick turned up most frequently in football. The strenuous gridiron sport gave the muscular youngster free play for his tremendous strength, and he made the best use of it.

Last year he was one of the greatest halfbacks Harvard ever produced.

Entering Harvard, the future physical marvel went in for football, baseball and track athletics, the three major sports at the Cambridge institution.

Because of his ruggedness and strength, Hardwick turned up most frequently in football. The strenuous gridiron sport gave the muscular youngster free play for his tremendous strength, and he made the best use of it.

Last year he was one of the greatest halfbacks Harvard ever produced.

Entering Harvard, the future physical marvel went in for football, baseball and track athletics, the three major sports at the Cambridge institution.

Because of his ruggedness and strength, Hardwick turned up most frequently in football. The strenuous gridiron sport gave the muscular youngster free play for his tremendous strength, and he made the best use of it.

Last year he was one of the greatest halfbacks Harvard ever produced.

Entering Harvard, the future physical marvel went in for football, baseball and track athletics, the three major sports at the Cambridge institution.

Because of his ruggedness and strength, Hardwick turned up most frequently in football. The strenuous gridiron sport gave the muscular youngster free play for his tremendous strength, and he made the best use of it.

Last year he was one of the greatest halfbacks Harvard ever produced.

Entering Harvard, the future physical marvel went in for football, baseball and track athletics, the three major sports at the Cambridge institution.

Because of his ruggedness and strength, Hardwick turned up most frequently in football. The strenuous gridiron sport gave the muscular youngster free play for his tremendous strength, and he made the best use of it.

Last year he was one of the greatest halfbacks Harvard ever produced.

Entering Harvard, the future physical marvel went in for football, baseball and track athletics, the three major sports at the Cambridge institution.

Because of his ruggedness and strength, Hardwick turned up most frequently in football. The strenuous gridiron sport gave the muscular youngster free play for his tremendous strength, and he made the best use of it.

Last year he was one of the greatest halfbacks Harvard ever produced.

Entering Harvard, the future physical marvel went in for football, baseball and track athletics, the three major sports at the Cambridge institution.

Because of his ruggedness and strength, Hardwick turned up most frequently in football. The strenuous gridiron sport gave the muscular youngster free play for his tremendous strength, and he made the best use of it.

Last year he was one of the greatest halfbacks Harvard ever produced.

Entering Harvard, the future physical marvel went in for football, baseball and track athletics, the three major sports at the Cambridge institution.

Because of his ruggedness and strength, Hardwick turned up most frequently in football. The strenuous gridiron sport gave the muscular youngster free play for his tremendous strength, and he made the best use of it.

Last year he was one of the greatest halfbacks Harvard ever produced.

Entering Harvard, the future physical marvel went in for football, baseball and track athletics, the three major sports at the Cambridge institution.

Because of his ruggedness and strength, Hardwick turned up most frequently in football. The strenuous grid



**FASHION-CRAFT
CONSERVATIVE SACK SUIT.**
Price \$18., \$20., \$22. and \$25.00. 2 and 3 Button.
Styles the best and workmanship unequalled.

To be well dressed gives comfort and confidence.
We can dress you well—visit us.

Shops of
Fashion-Craft

MAX BEAUVAIS, LTD. 225-229 St. James St.
DUBE, LIMITED 463 St. Catherine St. W.
A. A. ROY 469 St. Catherine St. E.

SECOND TEAM STRENGTHENS FOR GAME WITH ST. MIKES

Stars Discovered in Class Games Will Be Used On Saturday—
Chantel Hurt in Practice Yesterday

After a light preliminary signal practice, mainly for the purpose of giving those kept away late by lectures a chance to turn up, the intermediate team was lined up against the seniors yesterday afternoon.

The field was in a horrible mess as a result of the snow storm Tuesday and the warmer weather yesterday, the mud causing a great deal of loose play. The seconds seemed to have great difficulty getting under way.

Several new men were out with Sine McEvane's lot, only playing for their second or third time on the team. Their appearance was the result of last Saturday's game with St. Michael's, when the team showed itself to be a bit light, and had difficulty in holding their opponents. As the return came to this Saturday, when to make the intermediate championship, the Red and White team must score eighteen points more than St. Mikes, changes had to be made immediately.

Eberts has been playing on the half line with Buckley, Seath and Fawcett have alternated for the other position. Eberts made a good showing in some of the class and year games. He has lots of weight combined with speed, and got through several times yesterday for ten or fifteen yards.

Buckley as usual was the best of the intermediate halves. Although he did not get through for any spectacular runs, he played steadily and quickly, running well despite the softness of the ball. Seath will probably hold down the other position, as he is somewhat heavier than Fawcett and equally fast. He opened the practice at flying wing, but was soon shifted back to the half-line.

On the line the weight of Gray Masson and the two Ross brothers, recent finds from interclass games, was a

great help in holding the firsts. Gray is an old hand at the game, and was supposed to be out for good. McEvane however got him out again and he was tipping things up in the shape yesterday, and got away for almost thirty yards at one time. In all probability he will play Saturday, especially as he is no longer needed as leader of the rooter's club.

The two Rosses, who played right inside and left scrimmage, went through for big gains in the recent class games, and were promoted to the Intermediate to help strengthen the line. Both of them kept their men well in check when defending. These two brothers are arrivals from McGill B.C. this year, and one need practice to become use-ful men.

Pont Armour was in his same job at quarter and handled his team with lots of snap.

MacDonald filled Davies' place at centre scrimmage and Rounthwaite made the third man.

Charlton played on the left side of the scrum with Charlton next him. Masson was at right middle with Ross inside. Chantel and Pencock started at outsiders, but the former was forced to retire early with a troublesome knee, McCall replacing him. Seath at flying wing gave place to Rosenberg, who retired in favor of Smith about half way through the game.

Immediately after the line-up, Sine McEvane procured a ball painted white, and sent the team into a huddle through a strenuous signal practice in which the team showed lots of "pop" and thorough acquaintance with their signals. Even the new men seem to be getting under way.

With a good week's work, and no injuries the team should force St. Mikes' to the limit to hold their lead.

There are but few attractions on Saturday afternoon, and the game with St. Michael's may be classed as the most important of the sporting events and should draw a good crowd.

UNDERGRADS. ARE ENTERING HEARTILY INTO BASKETBALL

McGill Teams Expected to Finish High in First Divisions of Their Leagues

The basketball practices are each evening being characterized by better exhibitions. The boys are all getting down to the best of condition, and it will be very disappointing to many of the followers if the teams do not finish in at least the first division of each of their respective leagues.

There will be at least three teams representing McGill for the coming season. Besides the Intercollegiate team, there will be a team next in rank in the Y.M.C.A. league, which will materialize shortly. Added to this a team will be entered in the league with M. A. A. A. A meeting was to have been held last evening to have dealt with this, but did not materialize.

The Queen's basketball executive are also planning a series of games before the beginning of the Intercollegiate season.

They will play Kingston Y. M. C. A. and Ottawa Y. M. C. A., and will make a trip to New York State about Christmas, before the Intercollegiate season.

Medicine '17 are

FACULTY CHAMPIONS

Defeated Med. '15 in Final by
Decisive Score of 11 to 0

Medicine '17 managed to administer a rather bad defeat to Medicine '15 in the game yesterday in the Faculty championship. The game was played under great difficulties owing to the extremely muddy condition of the campus after yesterday's snowfall. The ground was so slippery that it was practically impossible to run any dis-

tance without falling, so the game consisted chiefly of bucks and kicks.

Medicine '15 were four men short, so two '17 men were loaned to them, and the teams played twelve a side. The additional weight of the '17 line enabled them to go over for a couple of touches, and the final score was 11-0, giving '17 the championship of the Faculty of Medicine. The line-up was as follows:

Medicine '15.—Flying wing, Belanger; halves, Eberts and Smith; quarter, Wilkes; scrimmage, Tanney, Urquhart, Hyndman; wings, Evans, Elliott, Mingle, Hunter ('17), Barr ('17).

Medicine '17.—Flying wing, McDonald; halves, Renaud, Brown, Matthew; quarter, Whitley; scrimmage, Sutherland, Church, McGregor; wings, O' McGregor, Cooper, Parsons, Tinling.

Medicine '17 managed to administer a rather bad defeat to Medicine '15 in the game yesterday in the Faculty championship. The game was played under great difficulties owing to the extremely muddy condition of the campus after yesterday's snowfall. The ground was so slippery that it was practically impossible to run any dis-

tance without falling, so the game consisted chiefly of bucks and kicks.

Medicine '15 were four men short, so two '17 men were loaned to them, and the teams played twelve a side. The additional weight of the '17 line enabled them to go over for a couple of touches, and the final score was 11-0, giving '17 the championship of the Faculty of Medicine. The line-up was as follows:

Medicine '15.—Flying wing, Belanger; halves, Eberts and Smith; quarter, Wilkes; scrimmage, Tanney, Urquhart, Hyndman; wings, Evans, Elliott, Mingle, Hunter ('17), Barr ('17).

Medicine '17.—Flying wing, McDonald; halves, Renaud, Brown, Matthew; quarter, Whitley; scrimmage, Sutherland, Church, McGregor; wings, O' McGregor, Cooper, Parsons, Tinling.

FIRST LINE-UP PRACTICE OF WEEK CHARACTERIZED BY SNAPPY PLAY

Shaughnessy Put Football Squad Through Hard Drill Yesterday—Poor Condition of Campus Did Not Hamper Work-out—Many Substitutes Tried Out

WICKSON, MATHEWSON AND WOOLLAT MAY BE GIVEN CHANCE

Saturday's Line-up Still Problematical—Timmins Shows Class at Outside Right—Norm Williamson May Start at Centre-scrimmage

Shag and Sine McEvane yesterday afternoon put the boys through the first line-up practice since the R. M. C. battle Saturday. In spite of the mixture of snow, frost and slush on the main campus against the seconds. The going was pretty heavy, but nevertheless the team got their plays away quickly and lined up with lots of pep. The practice yesterday in fact was one of the most successful so far, and Shaughnessy had to call the men very rarely.

Every senior and intermediate player was out. One of the features of yesterday's practice was the appearance of Ken Matheson, the second team's star plunger, on the senior line-up. Matheson played at right scrimmage yesterday and showed all kinds of stuff. He appears to have the goods and it would not be surprising to see him on the line-up of the Red and White on Saturday. At any rate Shaughnessy will take him along as a substitute. Matheson got up the second team's backs in fine style yesterday and the onlookers were quite taken with his work.

George Laing, who developed "Charley Horse" after last Saturday's game, was out yesterday, but he did not do any heavy work.

John Abbott made his reappearance too, but did not take part in the game against the intermediates, as his shoulder is still in pretty bad shape. All the other men showed few signs of stiffness.

As the campus was in pretty bad shape Coach Shaughnessy trotted his men across to the East Campus for a signal practice early in the afternoon. Several new plays were tried out, and they worked well.

These plays will likely be in the McGill repertoire on Saturday and should

puzzle the Varsity men to the limit.

After a snappy signal practice in which all the men, including the spares took part, the team lined up on the main campus against the seconds. The going was pretty heavy, but nevertheless the team got their plays away quickly and lined up with lots of pep.

The practice yesterday in fact was one of the most successful so far, and Shaughnessy had to call the men very rarely.

The half line was composed of Draper, Woolatt and Paisley and all three showed all kinds of class. Woolatt was especially good yesterday. His catching and running were fine and considering the condition of the footings got in some great runs. Gendron played at flying wing and the red-headed ex-cedant showed great hints of speed. There was an accident to Jimmy Lee on Saturday. Gendron will fit in fine at this position. Jimmy Lee did not get out till late and so did not take part in the game.

Brophy contented himself with booting the ball around yesterday. He was pretty badly used up on Saturday and Shaughnessy is taking no chances with him.

Joe Donnelly, Chuck Waterous and Lemire were not used against the Intermediates as Shag wants them to be fit for Saturday and isn't taking any chances of getting them hurt.

A noticeable feature of yesterday's practice was the good work of the substitutes on the line-up, and it will not be at all surprising to see several of them on the line-up on Saturday.

Norm Williamson took Abbott's place at centre scrimmage and got the ball out well. Last year Shaughnessy trained Norm for the job and he should fill in nicely if Abbott is unable to play. Demuth and Matheson completed the scrimmage and both did

well. Demuth has improved wonderfully this year and on Saturday was one of the best on the Red and White team. He has a fearless way of getting under backs and takes all kinds of chances. He held down Schwalm and Blackstock to perfection when Varsity and McGill clashed here a few weeks ago and should repeat on Saturday.

Bill Hughes was at right inside and John Wickson was on the other side of the scrimmage. Red McLean was in Waterous' place and Ross was in Lemire's. Both were used quite often and handled well. Jimmy Lee, in his position of left outside and Tim Ross was on the other end. Tim has caught on to the signals in fine style and will likely be a fixture. He has all kinds of speed and is a mighty hard man to tackle when he gets going.

Montgomery seems to have completely recovered from the injuries he received in last week's game. He and Norman Forbes alternated at the key-stones position.

Montgomery got the plays away in good fashion yesterday and if he does as well Saturday Shag will have no cause to worry.

Seventy-five seats have been secured for those wishing to accompany the team and special sleepers are being arranged for. The tickets will be on the hands of Mr. Melville and will be on sale in Town on Saturday morning. Special tickets can be secured at the Students' Council office and owing to the cheap rate secured there should be quite a large band of supporters take the trip.

According to despatches from Toronto all the seats for the game on Saturday have been sold notwithstanding the counter attraction at the Rosedale grounds where Ottawa and Argos will fight it out.

VARSITY HAS
A NEW PLAY

Was Worked Successfully Yes-
terday—Team Will Be
Strong Saturday

(Over Our Own Leased Wireless.)

Toronto, Nov. 12, 5:00 p.m.—At an early hour this morning the man who is alleged to have telephoned the Intercollegiate officials suggesting Ben Simpson as referee for Saturday's game was captured by guards from the insane asylum. He had been missing for several days, but no clue as to his whereabouts could be obtained until the sending of his unfortunate message. When asked why he did not include the name of J. B. Macarthur he refused to answer. He is said to be a dangerous case.

At ten o'clock this morning a meeting of the University Faculty was called for the purpose of devising a plan to prevent lectures in the different courses from developing into fanning bees. The conference broke up in disorder when one of the profs, offered four to five on McGill.

The teams were:

M.S.C. Senior—F. Walton, goal; G. Moore and E. Vernoit, defence; R. Zimmerman, S. C. King and W. Gathceral, forwards.

M.S.C. Intermediates—H. Smith, goal; W. Hamilton and H. Benjamin, defence; B. Abbott, E. Boucher and R. Reid, forwards.

M.S.C. Juniors—C. Walters, goal; C. Clarke, K. Roseburgh, defence; W. Lethbridge, L. E. Smith and W. Gathceral, forwards.

McGill Intermediates—C. Walters, goal; C. Clarke, K. Roseburgh, defence; W. Lethbridge, L. E. Smith and W. Gathceral, forwards.

McGill Juniors—D. Stanley, C.P.R. Judge of play—R. Logan, M.A.A.A. Timekeepers—C. Goulden, M.S.C. and C. Daubney, McGill.

In the second half King scored again.

YALE UPSET BY PRINCETON'S WIN

Rowing in General Seems to be at
Low Ebb

THE POLO GROUNDS ARE AGAIN BEING PREPARED

Army and Navy Game to be
Played Where Giants Won
National Pennant

No development in the athletic situation at Yale which has occurred in recent months has apparently given so much general satisfaction to graduates of the university who are interested in its rowing future as the editorial published in the Yale News last week calling for the termination of the present coaching regime. The independence and the stubborn backbone which requested the present coach and his assistants to hand in their commissions was the sign which was particularly pleasing to many Yale men. It has seemed to many of the older students that the characteristic Yale directness has been lacking at Yale. Haverford, of late, and the Dartmouth stand taken by the student editors is taken as a sign that the old willingness to deal with a situation without gloves when necessary is asserting itself.

When the present English system of rowing was first adopted at Yale it was felt that the success or failure of the undertaking could not be determined in a year's time, but most of the followers of the scheme had agreed that the race with Princeton on October 25 would go far towards showing whether or not the system warranted a continuation. The Yale crew came across the finish line a length behind Princeton after a two-mile race, which was characterized for Yale as splitting, unfinished and un rhythymical, the eight men being entirely exhausted.

This seems to have decided the matter in the eyes of the graduate and undergraduate bodies the general concensus of opinion being that unless Yale wished to have her crew suffer defeat, a professional coach of the first rank must be obtained and a new system of rowing installed.

Medicine '17.—Flying wing, Belanger; halves, Eberts and Smith; quarter, Wilkes; scrimmage, Tanney, Urquhart, Hyndman; wings, Evans, Elliott, Mingle, Hunter ('17), Barr ('17).

Medicine '17.—Flying wing, McDonald; halves, Renaud, Brown, Matthew; quarter, Whitley; scrimmage, Sutherland, Church, McGregor; wings, O' McGregor, Cooper, Parsons, Tinling.

McGILL SPECIAL

Blue Line Turkish and Blue Line Virginia CIGARETTES

10 for 15c. A Coupon in Every Box.

You can exchange Fifty Coupons for an At-
tractive cigarette case or a box of Fifty Cigar-
ettes.

C. & E. HAWKINS LIMITED
194 Peel Street, Montreal.
PATRONIZED BY H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

GOULDEN'S PHARMACY

Phones, UPTOWN 948
" " 949
" " 5103

471 Bleury St.
(Near Sherbrooke).

Sutherland
Shoe Hospital

Repairs While You Wait.
It will pay you
to mention you
are from McGill.

389A Bleury Street
Up. 3253.

DRINK GURD'S DRINKS
Gurd's Dry Ginger Ale
Is "All Right"

Bronson's, Ltd.,
CONFECTIONERS,
819 St. Catherine West.

QUEEN'S HOCKEY CLUB ELECTS ITS OFFICERS

Hopes to Repeat Intercollegiate
Performance of 1910—Boxing
and Wrestling Club

Dress Suits or Frocks
Rented

"My Specialty" of Frocks,
Dress Suits, Tuxedos, Black
Overcoats for Balls, Ban-
quets, Etc.

Prompt deliveries.

Reasonable charges.

M. A. BRODEUR,
13 NOTRE DAME EAST.

McGill Daily

The Official Organ of the Undergraduate Body of McGill University.

Published every day except Sunday by

THE STUDENTS' COUNCIL

John S. Hall, President. D. Henry, Day Editor.

Allen Oliver, Editor-in-Chief. Miss A. C. Mackeen, R.V.C. Editor.

M. O'Halloran, Sporting Editor. C. O. Scott, Night Editor.

H. B. Griffith, F. G. Hughes, A. Goldbloom. Associate Editors.

H. R. Griffith, K. Gordon, F. C. Badgley, A. Jenks.

Miss Howard, Miss Harvey, Miss Macdonald.

REPORTERS.

E. A. Leslie, W. H. Biggar, D. Burn, G. S. McLennan, R. Davis, J. Todd, J. Denny, L. Mahaffy, W. S. Gilbert.

Circulation Manager H. Whitley.

OFFICES.

Editorial (Night), Herald Building, Main 8080 only. Editorial, McGill Union, Up 446.

Advertising, Unity Building, Main 3053.

TEACHING OF ENGLISH

It has often been a matter of comment that a great disparity exists between the excellent English spoken by Asiatics, for whom it is an acquired language, and that spoken by those who claim it as their birthright. This disparity is immediately apparent when an Asiatic converses with one of a group of Occidental students.

Analysis of the reasons which account for the difference does not proceed far before it is apparent that the blame rests not upon the college or university, mainly, but upon forces that shape the pre-academic stage of the American lad's career. He comes to the study of English, as literature, with habits of speech originating and fixed while he has been growing up in the home, playing in the streets or in the fields, and consorting with adults and juveniles for whom the niceties of grammar, rhetoric and style have no meaning.

Not so does the Hindu of Calcutta or the Japanese of Tokio gain his first ideals of English. He hears it well spoken sooner than he hears it otherwise. His first models in prose and verse are not the hodge-podge of occidental urban dailies but the winnowed classics of the alien tongue which he has deliberately set about mastering. His teacher is not compelled to undo before he can begin to do, as is the case so often with the American teacher. From the very first stage of instruction to the last the alien student of English has the advantage over many who are its inheritors, because he derives from purer sources.

This being so, it is well to keep the fact in one's thought when disposed to find fault with the results of teaching of English in American schools and colleges. The formal educator is not the person who fixes juvenile standards. Parents, playmates and journalists all have a prior chance. Much of the teacher's work is to counteract the effect of theirs. Until he has done this he cannot proceed.

We in Canada are apt to assume that in this as in other regards we are much superior to our American neighbors. It is not necessary to go outside of our own University to realize that this is a mistake. Even more convincing proof may be obtained from conversation with any schoolboy in this city. McGill as one of the great leaders in such matters in Canada has here a direct responsibility. Has this responsibility been properly discharged in the past? Should not the nation demand of a University graduate a higher quality of English, both written and spoken, than it is now receiving?

Through the influence of a body of well trained graduates and through the more direct influence of trained educators the University can do much to influence the thought and practice of the nation.

Harvard, it should be noted, aware of this disparity and the criticism it calls forth, has set in operation a special investigation of the matter, to ascertain her precise responsibility. Her affirmed intention to make the use of good English count for more in rating her students' rank than it has counted during the past generation must be encouraging to all humanists.

FIRST AID COURSES

Occasions are numerous when an accurate elementary knowledge of practical medicine and surgery, "First aid to the injured," is of supreme importance. In case of an accident one must be able to distinguish between serious symptoms and a temporarily abnormal condition.

The taking up of the study of "first aid" should be considered by students of the University as it is at times, an extremely useful thing to have a knowledge of. In another column of this issue is published an interview with Dr. Porter, who instituted a course in "First Aid" for mining students last year. This course will be continued this session, it is stated, if a sufficient number of undergraduates are enrolled. A similar course has been started at the R.V.C. The opportunity for obtaining instruction in this art is at hand and should on no account be neglected.

The Loyalists And The American Revolution

Vox Populi, Which Inaugurated Fratricidal War in 1876, Had Very Uncertain Voice, Says Speaker Before Historical Club

The historical club, at its last meeting, listened to an interesting exposition on "The Loyalists and the American Revolution," in a paper read by E. F. L. Henson.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE.

"I have not attempted to give you a chronological history of the period, with precise dates," he said, "nor is it possible with the short time at my disposal to trace the course of events province by province as they occurred in the American colonies. It is more the political and constitutional side of the subject which seems to me to be the most interesting aspect of it, and to suggest problems of world-wide historical interest.

When we consider the final cause of unrest in the American colonies, namely, the attempt of the British Parliament to tax her colonists, we must not for a moment imagine that the Loyalists or Tories championed Great Britain's action and the Whigs alone were opposed to it. Whigs and Tories alike were opposed to the imposition of these taxes and the only question at issue amongst them was the form which that opposition should take. It is true that there were ultra Tories amongst the Government officials and their friends who upheld the Acts of Parliament, but they played no part in the contest until they were forced into it by Whig aggression.

The Whigs held militant propensities from the earliest stages of the dispute while Tories acted in the hope of a peaceable solution without involving the colony. While the Whigs from the beginning seemed headstrong and willing to adopt the most unscrupulous methods for bringing about their desired ends; even those Tories who resented the taxes insisted upon more constitutional means being employed than those based upon what the Whigs vaguely termed the natural rights of man. The Loyalists throughout stood for the recognition of law as against rebellion in any form, for the unity of the Empire against a separate independent existence of the colonies, and for monarchy instead of republicanism.

In other words, the Loyalists wished for no constitutional changes, and for the most part were satisfied with the existing order of things. The Whigs were primarily the aggressors, it was they who stirred up the revolutionary spirit, and set themselves to the work of converting the Loyalists to their way of thinking. When they failed to convince by rational means they adopted brute force which led not only to persecution but to a fratricidal war which Van Tyne describes as "having been rarely paralleled in the history of the world."

NOT VOX POPULI.

Constitutionally, the position of the Whigs throughout the Revolution seems to me to have been indefensible, since they took upon themselves to be both law-makers and law-breakers. While trying to enforce rigid laws in the name of the Vox Populi they were breaking laws themselves of greater legal justification. It is even a very doubtful question whether the Congress did, in fact, represent the Vox Populi upon which alone had they any basis to act. The Vox Populi sounded with a very uncertain voice in the days of the Revolution when the great mass of Americans were as idle spectators in the game. The Revolution has, I think, with some justification, been called the work of an unscrupulous and desperate minority. A study of the political struggle between the Whig and the Tory seems to show that at both extremes of political thought there was a small body of positive and determined men, while between them lay the wavering neutral spirit. It has been necessary to enumerate these few facts which led up to the revolution and the War of Independence, in order to grasp thoroughly the grievances which the colonists complained of.

FIRST BLOODSHED.

This led to the first bloodshed in 1770, which was known as the "Boston massacre," when the soldiers fired on the crowd in riot and three or four were killed. On the same day as the "Boston massacre," Lord North introduced into the British Parliament an Act repealing all the American duties, except the tax on tea. The Whig element of the American colonists, however, seemed ripe for revolution, and the Tories, though opposed to a revolution, resented the action of the British Government. The well known "Boston Tea Party" came as the final crisis in 1773; England's wrath was aroused, she blockaded the port of Boston, and determined upon drastic measures to quell the rebellious colonial spirit. It has been necessary to enumerate these few facts which led up to the revolution and the War of Independence, in order to grasp thoroughly the grievances which the colonists complained of.

Although it can be seen that the distinction between the Tory and the Whig party was largely one of class, that the Tories or Loyalists merely consisted of the Government officials and more aristocratic element of society; whereas the Whigs consisted largely of what was left. Statistics prove this not to have been the case, as all sections of society were amply represented in the ranks of the Loyalists from royal officials down to the small farmer. Religion, however, did play an important part in influencing parties.

During the earlier part of the Revolution, before persecution had become general, members of the Church of England were unanimously Loyalists since with them loyalty to the King and obedience to law was religious as well as a civic duty. To the member of the Church of England the monarchy is an indispensable principle of well-ordered government based upon Divine authority. Rebellion against the King is rebellion against God for His laws are God's laws.

The Puritans, on the other hand, were usually Whigs; their form of religion made them largely republican in sentiment, they looked upon obedience to monarchial authority as a menace to individual freedom, and laid more emphasis upon the "vox populi" than the laws of the King and his parliament. The sincerity of these champions of freedom and enemies of despotic government can best be judged when we consider their actions in the hour of triumph.

Let us first of all consider what justification the American colonists had for complaint against the British Government. Were the stamp duties and the tea duties sole causes for dissatisfaction, or were they merely the climax of trouble that had been brewing for some time? In order to answer these

LOYALISTS TRUE.

In view of this we can join the Whigs in accusing the Loyalists of being enemies to freedom and the natural rights of man, because they remained true to their allegiance and insisted

Students

HELP us to make a better paper—let your patronage be the response to the calls of the McGill Daily advertisers.

Do not fail to mention you are from McGill—identify your purchases with the advertisements whenever possible.

upon upholding the principles of the British Constitution? Would they have enjoyed more freedom under some other European power, say France, Spain, or Holland? France had recently ceded Canada to England, and when she recognized the Declaration of Independence in defiance of Great Britain, it must have seemed plain to any Loyalist that such independence would only be enjoyed until such an opportune time arrived when France could come and take over the management of their affairs. Had it not been for the French revolution there is little reason to doubt but that France, in alliance as she was with Spain, would have found little difficulty in conquering America, as she was then, for herself, and with the help of a sympathetic French population to the north of her, might have managed a re-conquest of Canada. The Whig policy in allying themselves with France to win independence seems almost inconceivable when one considers the former were Puritans, the latter Roman Catholics, and that the Quebec Act was the cause of one of the grievances entertained by the American revolutionaries.

The British Government claimed that their colonies were represented through commerce and commercial interests, and the Earl of Chatham himself, though opposed to the Act, admitted England's right to legislate for her colonies. The Stamp Act of itself seems to me to have been perfectly fair as a means of raising money for the support of the troops from the colonists whom they protected. This Act, however, was repealed by Lord Rockingham in 1766. The colonists had no sooner finished rejoicing over this than Townsend, in 1767, levied a duty to be paid at American ports on glass, red and white lead, paper, and tea. This brought about such bitter opposition that in 1768 troops and warships were sent to Boston to keep order.

FIRST BLOODSHED.

This led to the first bloodshed in 1770, which was known as the "Boston massacre," when the soldiers fired on the crowd in riot and three or four were killed. On the same day as the "Boston massacre," Lord North introduced into the British Parliament an Act repealing all the American duties, except the tax on tea. The Whig element of the American colonists, however, seemed ripe for revolution, and the Tories, though opposed to a revolution, resented the action of the British Government. The well known "Boston Tea Party" came as the final crisis in 1773; England's wrath was aroused, she blockaded the port of Boston, and determined upon drastic measures to quell the rebellious colonial spirit. It has been necessary to enumerate these few facts which led up to the revolution and the War of Independence, in order to grasp thoroughly the grievances which the colonists complained of.

It seems to me that apart from the point of view of patriotism, the Loyalists, from a diplomatic standpoint, were justified in taking the stand they did. In the first place, they had every reason to expect that it was only a matter of time before Great Britain would send them adequate troops to crush the rebels, and even in the case of the success of the Revolutionists to win independence, they could not have been expected to foresee the full significance of the French Revolution and the coming of Napoleon. With them it probably resolved itself into a question between English and French supremacy, and it was evident that the measure of freedom enjoyed by English colonists was greater than that of French colonists.

Apart from the Loyalists being guilty of opposing freedom by supporting the British Government, they were supporting a Government who gave her colonists more freedom than any other European power did. The Loyalists, moreover, soon began to see that the unscrupulous and unconstitutional methods adopted by the Whigs to serve their own ends would lead, as it has done, to such tyranny and despotism, as would surpass anything the French Government ever could have been expected to foresee the full significance of the French Revolution and the coming of Napoleon. With them it probably resolved itself into a question between English and French supremacy, and it was evident that the measure of freedom enjoyed by English colonists was greater than that of French colonists.

The document of the American Congress in support of what the Whigs called the "Defensive Association" closed with this bold statement of their political intolerance: "We will hold all those persons inimical to the liberties of the colonies who shall refuse to subscribe to this Association." This was the proclamation of a civil war, it no longer even countenanced neutrality. Insult and threats met non-associates at every turn; brute force rather than reason was the rule of the day.

At Fort Johnson, Governor Martin described how Colonel Ash appeared at the head of a body of between four and five hundred men menacing the people with military execution if they did not immediately subscribe an association dictated by the committee. When this colonel was asked his authority for such arbitrary proceedings he only pointed to the men he had assembled. "They were obliged to sign," the Governor added bitterly. "What their consciences revoluted at and abhorred."

"The audacity of the second Continental Congress will never be a matter of wonder," says Van Tyne. "With unity in instruction, with no power to form a government, without jurisdiction over an acre of territory, with no authority to administer government in an acre if they had it, with no money, no laws and no means to execute them, they were by mere virtue of existence enabled to direct a rebellion against British authority. According to the American Archives, Vol. II, page 240, "every Congressman was a lean and grinning Cassius and an independent incendiary."

After the Declaration of Independ-

ence the Whigs boldly proclaimed "For prayers of peace the King has tendered the sword; for liberty, chains; for safety, death; loyalty to him is now treason to our country." Henceforward the Tory was no longer regarded as a political opponent to be coerced, but as a traitor.

From this time, a loyalist writer was observed that the Americans advanced in independence. "At the beginning of the contest they were independent of principle, independent of credit, and independent of all gratitude to the Mother Country. Since which time thousands have been independent of cash, clothing, law, liberty, domestic comfort, and every social enjoyment."

LOYALIST HARDSHIPS.

Time will not permit me to dwell on the relentless persecution and gross injustice that loyalists suffered at the hands of the Revolutionists after independence had been recognized. All suspected loyalists were proscribed and thrown into gaol if they refused to take the new oath. The test-treaty laws were often administered by ignorant and brutal men. The "Black List" of Pennsylvania alone contained four hundred and ninety names of persons attainted with high treason. Among those who suffered the extreme penalty we have a record of two citizens of Philadelphia, Mr. Roberts and Mr. Carlisle, who had shown great zeal for the British cause. When the British army evacuated the city, they remained, although warned of their danger, and were at once seized and brought to trial by the returning Whigs. They were condemned to be hanged. Mr. Roberts' wife and children went before Congress and on their knees, supplicated for mercy but in vain. Both these men showed fortitude and composure as with halter round their necks they were walked to the gallows behind a cart "attended with all the apparatus which makes such scenes horrible."

Israel Williams, though old and infirm, was taken from his home at night by a mob, placed in a house with the doors and chimney closed, and smoked for several hours; as the poet Trumbull put it, "they smoked old Williams to a whig." When the poor old man was let out half suffocated they got him to sign a paper not to serve on the "mandamus council." The unscrupulous methods they adopted for forcing signatures from their opponents becomes almost ludicrous. Thomas Oliver, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, was about to enter his carriage one afternoon when a crowd of three or four thousand, one quarter of them armed, came up and surrounded his house. A committee came to him and demanded his resignation from his seat in the legislature. He protested, but they insisted on his signing a paper. The crowd pressed up to his window and he could hear them swearing they would have his blood if he refused. His family was greatly distressed by these threats, and, moved by their solicitude, he gave way and wrote beneath the recantation: "my house at Cambridge being surrounded by four thousand people in compliance with their commands I sign my name, Thomas Oliver."

After the battle of Lexington the Whigs, these Sons of Liberty, inaugurated a kind of reign of terror, they denied their own kith and kin the very liberty for which they claimed to fight. Rough horse-play and bitter persecution soon became general—Tars and feathers became the accepted antidote for toryism, and the victim was often hoisted upon a liberty-pole. A New York tory gravely complained that he was hoisted upon the landlord's sign with a dead cat at his side. Another was put in the village pond and had herring thrown at him.

WHIG COMMITTEES.

The Whigs organized committees along the same lines as those of the French revolutionaries, although they were not nearly so large. There were written recantations of a "Tory" usually cancelled the offences of opinion through refusal (mind you in the name of liberty), brought upon the offender imprisonment, banishment, and sometimes loss of life.

The document of the American Congress in support of what the Whigs called the "Defensive Association" closed with this bold statement of their political intolerance: "We will hold all those persons inimical to the liberties of the colonies who shall refuse to subscribe to this Association." This was the proclamation of a civil war, it no longer even countenanced neutrality. Insult and threats met non-associates at every turn; brute force rather than reason was the rule of the day.

At Fort Johnson, Governor Martin described how Colonel Ash appeared at the head of a body of between four and five hundred men menacing the people with military execution if they did not immediately subscribe an association dictated by the committee. When this colonel was asked his authority for such arbitrary proceedings he only pointed to the men he had assembled. "They were obliged to sign," the Governor added bitterly. "What their consciences revoluted at and abhorred."

"The audacity of the second Continental Congress will never be a matter of wonder," says Van Tyne. "With unity in instruction, with no power to form a government, without jurisdiction over an acre of territory, with no authority to administer government in an acre if they had it, with no money, no laws and no means to execute them, they were by mere virtue of existence enabled to direct a rebellion against British authority. According to the American Archives, Vol. II, page 240, "every Congressman was a lean and grinning Cassius and an independent incendiary."

Perhaps it has ultimately turned out a good thing for England that she lost America, but the whole affair was a dark blot on her fame which it took many years to wipe out. She may truly be said to have betrayed the loyalists into the hands of the revolutionists, but she partly withdrew from that stigma after the war by giving generous grants of land and money to those refugees and exiles who had fought for her honor.

To-day, then, descendants, known as the United Empire Loyalists, may well be proud of their ancestors who suffered persecution and exile rather than submit to monarchy and rebellion against the British Constitution.